

WEATHER FORECAST.
Local rains to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate northeast winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 57.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 31.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ITALY TO VOTE ON FIUME IN SIX WEEKS; WAR WITH JUGO-SLAVS IS POSSIBILITY

Paris Council Looks Upon
Dalmatian Situation
With Alarm.

TWO PARTIES AT ODDS

Conflict Between Civil and
Military Cliques to Be
Fought Out.

NATIONALISM RAMPANT

Allies Realize It Will Be Difficult
to Quell Fervor
of Imperialists.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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Paris, Sept. 30.—Italy is about to take a referendum on the whole D'Annunzio and Fiume issue as a result of President Wilson's rejection of the Fiume proposal, to which Great Britain and France had agreed conditionally. With a general election occurring six weeks hence, this means a period of nervous anxiety for all Europe, with a possibility that events may occur in the meantime on the Adriatic shore which conceivably might precipitate another armed conflict in the heart of Europe.

The significance of the dissolution of the Italian Parliament and the calling of this election was discussed today in the Senate Council, where the gravity of the situation was recognized by all. As the spokesmen of President Wilson here see it is a straight out contest between the military and civil parties—between those who would annex Fiume, even at the cost of a war with the Jugo-Slavs, and those who are willing to give up the claim to Fiume not only to avert war but to obtain American credit with which to buy coal and food.

Wilson Main Issue.
This represents the view of those who have been trying for weeks to induce the Italians to accept the judgment of President Wilson as to how things ought to be in this tangled part of Europe. A judgment, it might be said, which has not been concurred in by his associates.

On the other hand, as the Italian spokesmen here view it, the issue is whether Italy shall bow before the will of the great nations, or whether Italy shall annex Fiume as the United States annexed Mexico.

There are involved in the issue some of the principles underlying the covenant of the League of Nations. What is giving the greatest anxiety for the moment is the highly charged situation which will exist in the Adriatic region for the next few weeks, to which the military party may at any moment apply a spark in the hope of winning the election. This would consist in having D'Annunzio deliberately provoke a war with the Serbs, which would have the consequences this would involve for the Supreme Council here and for Europe.

With this situation the American representatives here have told Great Britain and France that it is up to them as having most at stake to stop the war which this would mean at all costs. In other words, America, through President Wilson, having brought about this highly charged situation, they shall bring pressure to bear to avert such consequences as would be evolved should the Serbs and Italians come to blows.

Americans Rely on People.
The Americans profess to have assurance that the Italian people, or a majority of them, are not desirous to go so far as to annex Fiume and that they are more interested in getting coal and food with American money. Consequently they take the view that the war which this would mean is a foregone conclusion, providing that the military party, in collusion with D'Annunzio, does not provoke a conflict for the purpose of carrying a day.

Should a conflict begin the power of the Supreme Council to stop a real war would be put to the test. Immediately, it was said in American circles, there could not be any war and they are confident the Powers will act as a check on such a situation could exist at the present time seems nothing short of a travesty on the Peace Conference and the principles that President Wilson brought here.

By the Associated Press.
ROME, Sept. 30.—The attitude of the Government during the elections must be just and honest for all, even for the opposition, says Premier Nitti in a circular sent to all the prefects in the kingdom concerning the electoral campaign which began to-day.

In a letter to Signor Turati, leader of the Intransigent Socialists, the Premier said:

"An appeal to the country is the only possible expedient. It concentrates in the electoral struggle the ferment existing in the country. Naturally it is a temporary solution, but as a grave problem is weighing on us that cannot be solved, we must have recourse in dilatory expedients."

D'Annunzio Declares War on Jugo-Slavia

By the Associated Press.
FIUME, Sept. 29 (delayed).—"I consider myself in a state of war with Jugo-Slavia," Gabriele d'Annunzio thus proclaimed from the municipal palace of Fiume to-day. He also announced that measures had been adopted to meet any attack from the enemy.

Troops had been sent to the first line of reserves ready to answer any need. Thus far the Italian Red Cross has not appeared on the scene for the purpose of giving assistance to those within the city if necessary.

LABOR CONTROL LOST BY TREATY

Senator Fall Shows Britain
Has 24 Votes to America's
4 in Council.

DOMESTIC LIFE AFFECTED

Authority of Congress to Enact
Laws for Workers Would
Be Restricted.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Addressing the Senate to-day in behalf of his series of amendments to the peace treaty, Senator Fall (N. M.), declared that among the impositions the treaty would inflict on the United States is the creation of a Labor International Council wherein the United States would have four representatives while the British Empire would have twenty-four.

This is the ratio of the representation of the two countries in the Assembly of the League, where the United States would have one to six for the British Empire.

Senator Fall only mentioned this point incidentally at the conclusion of his address, and will develop it further, it is understood, at another time. One of his amendments proposes to end all participation of this country in the international labor organization. The others strike out all representation of the United States in the other international administrative committees set up under the treaty, except that a partial representation is retained in the Reparation Commission, so that American interests in connection with shipping matters may be protected.

Hypothetical Cases Considered.

Senator Fall's speech was one of a series of legal analyses and expositions that have marked the more recent consideration of the treaty. He did not confine himself to his amendments but considered perfectly possible cases which might arise under the operations of the League of Nations wherein the United States would be at a disadvantage.

Take a case in our relations with Mexico, said Senator Fall. "For decades there has been a dispute between this country and Mexico about a strip of territory in Texas. It now constitutes a part of the city of El Paso. Under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo it was supposed to be settled, and a joint boundary commission was established which was active for many years. This strip of land was in dispute owing to the question of the Rio Grande. A bright Yankee sued to establish his claim under the Mexican deed. He was promptly beaten. Until that time there had never been question of American sovereignty. Mexico had never claimed it."

"That case still remains in a fashion unsettled. What would be its status if we were now in the League of Nations? Mexico is not a member nor has she been invited to join. Assuming that the United States becomes a member let us assume further that Mexico takes her claim to the league and represents that the dispute may affect the peace of the world."

"Some friend of Mexico induces the conference to take cognizance of the matter and gets Mexico to join temporarily the league, until Article XVII, for the purpose of settling the dispute, Mexico joins, and presenting her case, suggests that questions of damages and physical possession of the disputed land are involved. The United States refuses to arbitrate."

Monroe Doctrine Invoked.
"Immediately the council of the League takes jurisdiction and the United States raises the question of the Monroe Doctrine and protests against the league's interference. Mexico protests that the Monroe Doctrine is not a regional understanding, nor any other kind of understanding, but merely the mandate of a single nation and without force. The council after consideration holds that the Monroe Doctrine as any rate does not apply to this case. The United States not being allowed to vote, a unanimous decision in favor of Mexico is reached by the council."

"What will the United States do in that case? Will it acquiesce and surrender the territory unquestionably belonging to a State of this union or will it refuse? If it refuses, what will be the consequence? First, merely to com-

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Continued on Fourth Page.

CLEMENCEAU POLICY WINS

Deputies Approve His Stand
on League and Treaty by
262 to 188 Votes

TO BALLOT ON PACT SOON

New Negotiations With Allies
on German Disarmament
Are Postponed.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, Sept. 30.—Premier Clemenceau won his point to-day when the Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in the Government by 262 to 188, but this is the narrowest margin that the Premier has received since he assumed office. The victory of the Government, which results in the postponement until after the ratification of the treaty of discussion of the motion of Deputy Andre Lefevre for new negotiations with the Allies to bring about the disarmament of Germany, can be said to preclude an early vote on the treaty itself, possibly by Thursday of this week.

Although the Premier has accepted in principle the motion of Deputy Lefevre the latter insisted upon an immediate vote. Exasperated by this attempt and the efforts of many other deputies to prolong the debate Premier Clemenceau decided to make an issue of the matter and throw down the gauntlet to Parliament—either the Lefevre motion would be postponed until after ratification or he would decline responsibility for the execution of the treaty.

Words Are Significant.
His words were highly significant: "If the Chamber decides for immediate discussion I cannot continue to work for the application of the treaty."

After the vote Rene Renauld, leader of the Socialist radicals, made a strong speech urging the ratification of the treaty and eulogizing the League of Nations.

From the standpoint of American interests much importance should be attached to the resolution of Deputy Lefevre, but in other efforts being made in the Chamber of Deputies to commit the Government to reopening negotiations with the Allies, particularly those directed to supplementing the financial clauses of the treaty.

The widely known motion of Deputy Vincent Auriol, a Socialist deputy, made public yesterday after long discussion in the peace committee, reveals clearly that the design is to bring about a re-apportionment of the war debts of the allied countries on a basis of equality. This is the old plan for pooling the war debts which the League of Nations continually in the Reparations Commission and which were carried out through the agency of the League of Nations.

It has been affirmed several times by President Wilson and others that the President and his spokesmen were virtually agreed to add a financial section to the league at the earliest opportunity and they hope through this resolution to carry out the plan. Here is the text of the Auriol motion, which Klotz agreed to in principle yesterday, although asking for certain changes in its terms in order, as he explained, not to embarrass the Government.

"The Chamber of Deputies invites the Government to reach an understanding with the Allies with a view first that the indemnities stipulated by Article 232 and subsequent articles in regard to reparations will be devoted before the end of the year to the restoration of devastated regions until complete restoration; second, that the bonds and securities delivered by Germany will be up to the amount necessary for the reconstruction of the devastated regions; third, that the principal allied and associated nations and third, an apportionment of the war expenses among all the allied and associated Powers in such a manner that by reason of the hostilities one should not bear a greater proportion of the costs than another."

After hearing Minister Klotz yesterday the committee agreed to redraft this resolution, changing it in some particulars, and while supporting it to recommend that it be adopted only after the treaty has been ratified, as Klotz insisted that there could be no modification of the financial clauses of the treaty before ratification. He added that this plan also would put the league to the test.

"Let us wait until the league has been constituted and is functioning," he said.

BRAND WHITLOCK IS
NOW AMBASSADOR

Senate Confirms Nomination
for Brussels Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Without a record vote the Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Brand Whitlock of Ohio to be Ambassador to Belgium.

Mr. Whitlock, who has been in this country for some time, has been appointed as one of the American officials to receive King Albert of Belgium upon his arrival at New York and to tour the country with him. It was said that the President had made the nomination at this time because of the approaching visit of the King.

The Sun Reports to the United States Government on Its Circulation

Six months ending Sept. 30, 1919, 131,951
Six months ending March 31, 1919, 117,414
Increase, 14,537

Average Circulation September, 1919, 144,888
Average Circulation September, 1918, 122,204
Increase, 22,684

LIQUOR WILL BE ISSUE IN JERSEY

Republicans Declare for En-
forcement, Democrats
Oppose It.

CONDIT QUITS THE RACE

Dry Candidate Will Throw Support
to Bugbee—Zone
Plan Opposed.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

TRENTON, Sept. 30.—New Jersey is to be the first State in the Union at which the Republican and Democratic parties are to line up solidly in the coming election of opposite sides of the prohibition question.

Both parties held their State conventions here to-day, and the Republicans adopted a plank declaring that the prohibition amendment is a part of the Federal Constitution, and pledging the candidates of that party to support its enforcement. On the other hand the Democrats went on record as being opposed not only to prohibition but to the enforcement of the existing amendment. The Democratic plank on the wet and dry issue says:

"We believe in the personal liberty of the individual and are opposed to legislation encroaching thereon. We reiterate our declaration of past years that the question of prohibition has no proper place in the fundamental laws of the nation. We pledge ourselves to oppose by all lawful means the ratification or enforcement of the Federal Constitution, and to lead the movement which eventually will result in its repeal."

Under the concurrent power granted to the States by that amendment the Jersey will be protected by legislation and enforcement action until the United States Supreme Court passes upon the method of the adoption of the so-called prohibitive amendment.

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JERSEY DEPUTY CATCHES NEGRO

Alleged Assailant of White
Woman Is Taken on Edge
of Swamp.

IS LOCKED UP IN JAIL

Was Exhausted by Night in
Swamp and Made No Re-
sistance to Arrest.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Sept. 30.—Along the Rancocas Creek at the edge of Mount Holly County, Detective Parker, shortly before 8 o'clock to-night, captured James Whittings, the negro wanted for an assault upon Mrs. May Loxley, near Merchantville yesterday morning. He is now in the County Jail here. The news of the capture was not spread, the officials taking that precaution against any mob violence that might develop. The public is highly excited by the sensational developments of the case.

Parker got Whittings single-handed after an all-day search following the tracing of the negro to the swamp between Hainesport and Lumberton last night. He offered no resistance, being so nearly exhausted that he apparently was glad to end the terrible ordeal he had been under since, it is charged, he committed the crime.

His clothes were soaked as a result of his spending last night in the swamps and he could hardly walk. Parker being required to help him to the automobile that took him to the jail. Parker had all avenues of escape guarded and the hunting place that Whittings had selected for spending the night along the Rancocas was one of them.

The negro made no statement of his guilt or innocence, except to plead with Parker to have him protected from a mob. Parker thinks that Whittings has seen something in the newspapers about what has been done to negroes guilty of similar crimes in other places and was willing to give himself up to avoid lynching. Whittings was unarmed. It had been reported last night that he had a revolver and Parker quickly made a search.

Some members of the posse of more than 500 armed men made threats against the negro when they learned of his arrest, but most of them left for their homes and officials declared they did not expect any violence.

Wilson Improves
Under Rest Cure

Signs Minor Bills and Goes
for Long Motor Ride.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Wilson, whose illness took a turn for the better yesterday, continued to improve to-day under the rest cure prescribed by his physician.

After the first good night's rest he has had since he was taken ill, the President was up most of the day and was permitted by Dr. Grayson to give his attention for a short while to presidential matters. He signed several minor bills and resolutions, sent some nominations to the Senate, and dictated a few letters.

As long as good weather continues, it is understood, the automobile ride will be a daily feature on the President's rest programme. It has been prescribed not only to give him the benefit of the sun and fresh air, it is said, but because it aids in overcoming the sleeplessness from which he has suffered.

Today's ride would make no prediction to-day whether the President would be able to take any part in the labor and industrial conference which meets here next Monday. The physician's bulletin merely said: "The President had a good night's rest and is improving."

A bulletin issued to-night at 10:30 o'clock at the White House stated: "The President spent a fairly comfortable day and is improving."

PERSHING SWORD PUT ON VIEW
Londoner in Top Hat Asks If Gen-
eral Can Wear It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from
London Times Service.
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STRIKERS AND STEEL MEN LOOKING TO WASHINGTON; GARY GOES TO CAPITAL

LONDON FACES BIGGER STRIKE

General Walkout of Bus Drivers,
Train Motormen and
Taxi Men Probable.

FOOD SERVICE IMPROVES

Mails Are Delivered Regularly
in Spite of Railway Dis-
turbance.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Organized skill, developed to the highest point of efficiency during the war, has proved England's salvation during the first four days of the national railway strike. In the face of the emergency the authorities have delivered 40 per cent of the country's milk rations. This task, which in London alone is tremendous in its proportions, has been handled with a rapidity that is startling.

Meat has been distributed, both through London and the provinces, with the result that bacon has been taken off the rationed list. Mails have been delivered regularly in every community and have been apparently only slightly affected by transport difficulties.

Regular deliveries have been made in London. Even the foreign mails have reached their destination on scheduled time. Coal is plentiful everywhere with little prospect of a shortage unless the strike continues for several weeks.

All of these facts, along with official statements of numerous train services, which are being revived, tend to cast a hopeful glow over the situation. But, from a broader viewpoint, the outlook is blacker. All signs point to a general walkout of the bus drivers, tram motormen, taxi drivers, possibly at midnight.

Welsh Mines to Close.

Although action by the triple alliance in sympathy with the railwaymen is imminent, thus far the damaging effects of the strike are not serious. To-morrow, however, all of the South Wales mines will be forced to close, throwing 250,000 men out of work. The coal controller to-day instructed numerous collieries to withhold and pile the coal outside the pits, but those unable to carry out this order must discontinue.

Officials of the textile factories in Lancashire and Leicester have decided to work half time to furnish employment for workers so long as possible. Each hour's stoppage of the textile industry sees the country's efforts at trade rehabilitation vanishing in disorder. The scenes like those of 1914 are constantly recurring throughout London. Pedestrians exchange jokes with the Tommies, and thousands upon thousands trek and trudge with weary undiminished by the exertion, cheerful and uncomplaining.

Complaints Not Heeded.

This ability of Englishmen to absorb punishment is the outstanding point in the daily affairs of London. Since Saturday morning THE SUN's correspondent has not heard a single complaint concerning personal discomfort.

Manned by two peers, one demobilized Colonel and one member of Parliament, the first underground train ran from Hammersmith to Mansion House this morning, and continued to operate a half hour service. Any number of the highest ranking civil and military officers are now cleaning cars, operating trains and caring for deserted homes in company stables.

Occasionally in the great crowds of workers hiking sturdily along over the dusty pavements one catches remarks about the unfairness of the strikers in inflicting such widespread misery to gain a technical advantage, but there is never the note of personal grumbling. It would seem that these people gather through the war the ability to forget themselves.

Only one report has been issued of an attempt at sabotage. For the most part the strikers remain in their homes, interfering with volunteers, but nothing serious developed. The whole press maintains its support of the Government against the strikers, even those isolated attempts to put forward the men's side of the case having disappeared, both morning and evening journals.

A bulletin issued to-night at 10:30 o'clock at the White House stated: "The President spent a fairly comfortable day and is improving."

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Baker Cuts Red Tape to Speed Aid From Troops

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Authority has been given commanding Generals of military departments to furnish troops necessary for the protection of lives and property in case of disorders in the lines of their departments. Such protection can be furnished only upon request from the proper State officials, the instructions from Secretary Baker said.

It was explained that the action was taken to obviate the necessity of departmental commanders referring such requests to the department with consequent danger of the disorders getting out of control before action could be taken.

MAYOR VETOES HIS OWN ORDER

Issued Edict Forbidding City
Employees to Hold More
Pay Meetings.

QUICKLY RESCINDS IT

First Ruling Brought Storm
of Protests—Platform
Pledge Recalled.

An order issued yesterday by Mayor Hyman forbidding the police and firemen to hold a meeting to-day in City Hall Park to agitate their demands for an increase in pay raised such a storm of protest that he reversed himself last night after a conference with Frank J. Prial, president of the Civil Service Forum.

The Mayor wrote to Police Commissioner Enright yesterday morning that he had heard the meeting was to be a "disorderly gathering of agitators" and that he had personally spoken to more than fifty members of the uniformed force and found them satisfied with the \$400 increase now promised by the Board of Estimate.

Following this order were issued by the Police and Fire departments and police stations informing the men that under no circumstances were they to appear before the Board of Aldermen to-day or any other day without special permission from the chiefs of the departments.

Recalls Party Pledge.

Mr. Prial pointed out that the refusal to let the city employees state their case to the Aldermen was a direct violation of a pledge contained in the 1917 party platform on which Mayor Hyman was elected.

The platform distinctly stated that the refusal of employees to petition legislative bodies and officials of the Government should not be denied.

After conceding the right of the platform, Mr. Prial said the case at the hearing in City Hall, which has been called by Robert L. Moran, president of the Board of Aldermen, for 1 o'clock to-day, was a further concession by giving his permission to the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and the Uniformed Firemen's Association to choose their own spokesmen.

The presidents of these associations, whom the Mayor has characterized as "agitators," and a committee of citizens will ask the Board of Aldermen for a straight \$2,000 a year wage for patrolmen and firemen.

Among those who will speak on behalf of the men are Herman A. Mott, former City Controller; Senator Alvah Berrill; Edward P. Doyle and Robert Dowling.

A meeting of the Civil Service Forum was held to-day at the Police Club, 145 Riverside Drive, last night. Mr. Prial presiding, said the orders that Commissioners Enright and Drennon issued to the police and firemen were unwarranted even by the Mayor's letter.

Says Fight Is Nearly Won.

The fight the Civil Service Forum has been waging for almost a year to get more money for city employees is nearly won, he said. Originally the departmental estimates of the Police and Fire departments called only for a few special salary advances. Now at least \$400 increase has been promised by the Board of Estimate, and it is hoped that before the budget for 1920 is closed the amount will be raised to \$800 for patrolmen and firemen of the lowest grade.

Mr. Prial said he would get all the votes of the firemen and police for his aid in the effort to obtain a wage increase.

Mr. Prial stated this was untrue and the Forum passed a resolution condemning the candidacy of William Donovan for treasurer and George L. Carnell for secretary. They will be elected at the next monthly meeting.

BRITISH TROOPS TAKE ODESSA.

Foster to Go Before Senate Investigating Commit- tee To-morrow.

WAR OF ATTRITION ON

Companies Continue to Gain
Workers—House Evic-
tions Are Ordered.

DECISION HITS STRIKERS

Pittsburg Judge Upholds Mu-
nicipal Rulings Barring
Meetings.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

Pittsburg, Sept. 30.—The steel strike settled frankly into a war of attrition to-day, with both sides using the most intensive methods. Neither is making any great claims. There has been no wholesale return of men to work and the efforts to close down the big Jones & Laughlin plant in Pittsburg have failed rather ignominiously.

Thus the relative position of the strikers and the steel makers remains substantially as it was last week and with all of the chances favoring a victory over the union by the companies.

Steel is being made in quantity up the Monongahela Valley at Duquesne, Homestead and Rankin, the stronghold of the Carnegie Steel Company, even though the forces are somewhat crippled. Little steel is being made any place else. But these big plants produce a large percentage of the steel corporation's output.

Conflicting reports continue to come from Bethlehem. William Z. Foster made public to-night another telegram from Dave Williams, his organizer, insisting that 80 per cent of the Schwab men were out.

Washington More Looked For.

Both sides are looking to the Senate committee investigating the strike for the next move. Each side hopes for developments from the appearance of Judge Gary before the committee to-morrow, the steel officials believing that their hand will conclusively show the justice of the Steel Corporation's position and the union leaders foreseeing an opportunity for their friends on the committee to bring out admissions favorable to the strikers.

Elaborate preparations are being made here for the trip of William Z. Foster and M. F. Tighe of the Associated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to appear before the committee on Thursday. Affidavits supporting the strikers' contention that their constitutional rights have been grossly infringed by local authorities under the influence of the steel trust have been assembled literally by the bushel. The strikers believe that Foster will dispel for all time the accusations of "redness" made against him, and which only now and then seriously hurt their own cause outside of the industry itself.

The strikers and the steel companies are making far flung preparations for the visit of the committee to the Pittsburgh district. The companies expect to show that the allegations of unfair conditions in which their employees live may be disproved; the strikers expect their constitutional rights to be upheld and the companies expect to show that the allegations of unfair conditions in which their employees live may be disproved; the strikers expect their constitutional rights to be upheld and the companies expect to show that the allegations of unfair conditions in which their employees live may be disproved.

Many Missionaries at Work.

The intensive means of attrition employed by both sides here is the method of the missionary. Not only are the organizers of the strike spreading by the hundreds through the district each night to talk to workers in order to keep the houses themselves are doing the same thing.

Where the latter need men they go out to get them. Frequently Jones have spent hours arguing with a single man to get him to go back to some particularly vital job. Both bands of missionaries are having some success.

Steel operators were little disturbed here to-night by the report of a strike on the ore docks at Cleveland. None of them need any ore. At the close of yesterday last year all had stocks on hand, the continuation of the war scale of production having been in mind. The armistice left huge surpluses. Company officers said here to-night that they have ore enough for thirteen months of operation on the pre-strike scale.

One of the hardest blows struck against the labor organ was the decision of the day by a decision of the County Court, which upheld the convictions of Foster and J. L. Beaglin, another organizer, for violating the law which forbids picketing in holding a meeting without a permit. The strike leaders contended that their conviction interfer